

The Official Action indicates that Murakami's Figure 1 discloses an attachment film comprising a transparent substrate (1) and an adhesive layer (3) containing powder dispersed therein.

In reply Murakami discloses a reflection preventing laminate comprising a transparent substrate layer and a binder resin layer containing an inorganic fine powder having an average particle size of 0.1 - 4 μm , the binder resin layer being formed on one surface or both surfaces of the transparent substrate layer. As indicated by the rejection, Murakami's Figure 1 is an illustration showing its constitution.

However, Murakami does not disclose or suggest the adhesive layer of the present invention. The binder resin layer disclosed by Murakami is not an adhesive layer of the present invention and it is a cured layer.

In contrast, the adhesive used in the present invention has the property of being re-separable and leaves no component when peeled off. The adhesive having the above properties can be properly selected from acrylic adhesive, polyvinyl adhesive, etc. (see page 10, lines 23 to 32).

Murakami discloses examples of the binder resin from page 2, line 16 of the lower left column to line 1 of the lower right column. The above examples disclosed by Murakami include alkyl-etherified melamine, a butyral resin, and alkyl acid phosphate containing a ketone resin as required.

Murakami discloses the reflection preventing laminate of his invention from page 3, lines 10 to 14 of the upper left column as follows: "the reflection preventing laminate of the present invention is obtained by homogeneously dispersing a silica fine powder in a coating composition

in high dispersibility to obtain a mat clear coating composition, applying the clear coating composition to the transparent substrate and curing the applied composition by drying."

Murakami also describes that the binder resin layer is a cured layer.

In the evaluation of his Examples, Murakami discloses that "The adhesion strength of the coating was evaluated by a general cellophane-tape peeling test, and no failure was found. When the coating was rubbed with steel wool, no defect was made so that the coating was excellent in excoriation resistance." See page 3, lines 16-19 of the lower right column of Murakami. From these disclosures, it is apparent that the binder resin layer of Murakami is a cured layer.

In contrast, the attachment film for an electronic display provided by the present invention, comprises an adhesive layer which contains carbon black dispersed therein. The adhesive layer of the attachment film is attached to a display surface. Therefore, the adhesive layer of the present invention is not a cured layer.

Further, Murakami does not at all disclose or suggest the use of carbon black.

In Murakami, a silica fine powder is disclosed as the inorganic fine powder on page 2, lines 2 to 14 of the lower right column. Further, the silica fine powder was also used in Examples of Murakami. However, Murakami has no description concerning carbon black.

Since the silica fine powder is white, the silica fine powder has no effect of adjusting black and white contrast and clearly distinguishing black and white, which is the object of the present invention.

The adhesive layer of the present invention, which is not a cured layer and contains carbon black, is completely and obviously different from the binder resin layer of Murakami which is a

cured layer and does not contain carbon black. Therefore, the structure of the attachment film for an electronic display, provided by the present invention, is completely and obviously different from the reflection preventing laminate of Murakami.

Accordingly, rejections on Murakami are untenable and should be withdrawn.

The Official Action also rejects claims 3 to 11 of the present invention as obvious from Murakami (above) in view of several other references (Kawazu, Baker, Conforti, Ueda, Urano, Komiyama, Aoyama).

In reply, as discussed above, Murakami does not disclose or suggest the adhesive layer of the present invention and Murakami has no description of carbon black. Therefore, even when the Murakami laminate, the binder resin layer of which is completely different from the adhesive layer of the present invention, is combined with the other cited references, the present claims are not obvious.

The cited references, including Murakami, have no disclosure or suggestion of an attachment film for an electronic display which comprises an adhesive layer containing carbon black dispersed therein and the adhesive layer surface of which can be attached to a display surface while adjusting the quantity of transmitted light from a light source and a black and white contrast.

For the forgoing reasons, is apparent that the rejections on prior art are untenable and should be withdrawn.

If the forgoing remarks do not result in allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the finality of the rejections since Murakami reference is newly cited and was not necessitated by Applicant's amendments, notwithstanding the Examiner's comments in

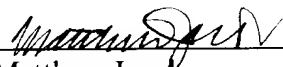
Official Action paragraph 11. If the Examiner maintains that such finality is proper, he is requested to explain how Applicant's amendment of November 28, 2001, which changed the term "adjusting color shades" to "adjusting black and white contrast", necessitated a Final Rejection. Rather, the Examiner has merely applied Murakami in a new ground of rejection which was not at all necessitated by Applicants' amendment and the finality of the rejection should be withdrawn.

No further issues remaining, allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any comments or proposals for expedited prosecution, please contact undersigned at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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